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A SYSTEM OF UNIFORM AND COMMON INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE FOOD FISHES IN INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Prepared by the International Fisheries Commission Pursuant to and under the Authority of the Convention of April 11, 1908, between the United States and Great Britain.

The following regulations, prepared by the International Fisheries Commission pursuant to and under the authority of a convention concluded by and between the United States of America and His Majesty Edward the Seventh, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, and Emperor of India, dated the 11th day of April, 1908, shall constitute a system of uniform and common international regulations for the protection and preservation of the food fishes in each of the waters prescribed in Article IV of said convention, to wit: (1) The territorial waters of Passamaquoddy Bay; (2) the St. John and St. Croix rivers; (3) Lake Memphremagog; (4) Lake Champlain; (5) the St. Lawrence River, where the said river constitutes the international boundary; (6) Lake Ontario; (7) the Niagara River; (8) Lake Erie; (9) the waters connecting Lake Erie and Lake Huron, including Lake St. Clair; (10) Lake Huron, excluding Georgian Bay, but including North Channel; (11) St. Mary's River and Lake Superior; (12) Rainy River and Rainy Lake; (13) Lake of the Woods; (14) the Strait of Juan de Fuca, those parts of Washington Sound, the Gulf of Georgia and Puget Sound lying between the parallels of 48° 10′ and 49° 20′; (15) and such other contiguous waters as may be recommended by the International Fisheries Commission and approved by the two Governments.

PART I.—REGULATIONS.

1. APPLICATION OF REGULATIONS.

These regulations are to be applied within and throughout the above-named waters, hereinafter called treaty waters, provided that certain regulations are to be applied only within certain of said waters, as hereinafter specifically indicated, and provided also that no regulation shall apply to the St. John River unless such river is specially mentioned in such regulation. It is understood by the

International Fisheries Commission that all statutes and laws relating to the protection and preservation of the fisheries in the treaty waters lawfully passed, or that hereafter may be lawfully passed, in the United States or in the Dominion of Canada, shall have full validity in so far as the said statutes and laws are not in conflict with these regulations, and that these regulations shall not be construed as permitting fishing at any times or places or by any methods or appliances prohibited by such laws.

2. DEFINITIONS.

In these regulations the following definitions are adopted to apply to the words in question, wherever the same shall be used:

Berried lobster.—A female lobster carrying eggs.

Black bass.—This term includes both the small-mouthed black bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*), called achigan in Quebec, and the large-mouthed black bass, called Oswego bass or green bass (*Micropterus salmoides*).

Brook trout.—The American char, also called speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).

Calico bass.—*Pomoxis sparoides.*

Carapace.—The large or body shell of a lobster, exclusive of the abdomen or so-called tail.

Carp.—*Cyprinus carpio.*

Channel catfish.—*Ictalurus punctatus.*

Close season.—A period in which fishes may not legally be taken.

Coarse fish.—Suckers and other fish of little value as food for man.

Commercial fishing; Fishing for commercial purposes.—All fishing carried on not for sport, or for personal use, or for propagation, or for scientific purposes.

Crib.—The pot or most completely enclosed portion of a pound or trap net.

Eel.—*Anguilla rostrata.*

Extension measure.—The measure of the mesh of a net along the greatest length to which the diagonally opposite corners can be drawn apart.

Fish wheel.—A device for the capture of salmon by means of a revolving wheel.

Fry.—Very young fish, of the first year after hatching.

Fyke net.—A net with hoops, made in various forms.

Gaff.—A pointed iron hook at the end of a pole.

Gill net.—A net suspended in the water in which fishes are caught by the head being thrust through the mesh.

Grayling.—*Thymallus signifer.*

Heart.—A partly inclosed portion of a pound net.

Herring.—*Clupea harengus.*

Jigger.—A recurved hook of netting attached to a pound net.

Lake catfish.—*Ictalurus lacustris.*

Lake trout.—*Cristivomer namaycush*, called Mackinaw trout, longe, togue, gray trout or laker.

Leader.—The portion of a stationary net extending toward the shore, as a barrier of netting.

Length of fish.—This is measured from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail.

Lobster.—*Homarus americanus.*

Lobster trap.—Lobster pot, a device for the capture of lobsters.

Maskinongé.—*Lucius maskinongy*, the black spotted pike or muskallunge.

Minnow.—Any small fish of the family of *Cyprinidæ.*

Open season.—A period in which fishes may legally be taken.

Person.—This term as used in these regulations shall include person or persons, firm, partnership, or corporation.

Pound net.—A net attached to stakes or piles, composed of a long leader running from the shore, a heart or partly enclosed portion, and a final, more per-

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fectly enclosed portion, open at the top, called crib, car, or pot, to which is sometimes added one or more enclosures called "spillers." On the Pacific coast a pound net is often called locally a "trap."

Purse net.—A seine that can be so operated as to form a purse or bag, closed at the bottom.

Salmon.—This term includes the Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*), the landlocked salmon (*Salmo sebago*), the red salmon, called blueback or sockeye (*Oncorhynchus nerka*); the chinook salmon, called quinnat, tyee, king salmon, or spring salmon (*Oncorhynchus tschawytscha*); the silver salmon, called coho (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*); the humpback salmon, called pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*); and the dog salmon, called chum or calico salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*).

Seine.—An encircling fish net which may be drawn to the shore or which may be closed about a body of swimming fish.

Sauger.—*Stizostedion canadense.*

Steelhead or steelhead trout.—*Salmo irideus rivularis.*

Sturgeon.—This term includes *Acipenser sturio*, the Atlantic sturgeon; *Acipenser brevirostrum*, the short-nosed sturgeon; *Acipenser rubicundus*, the sturgeon of the Great Lakes; *Acipenser transmontanus*, the white sturgeon of the Pacific; and *Acipenser medirostris*, the green sturgeon of the Pacific.

Sucker.—*Catostomus commersoni*, *Catostomus catostomus*, and other species of the family *Catostomidæ*.

Trap net.—As used in the Great Lakes, a net similar in construction to a pound net, but with the terminal chamber or pot closed at the top and bottom.

Treaty waters.—The waters mentioned in Article IV of the said convention of April 11, 1908.

Weir.—A fixed enclosure, usually constructed of stakes with wattled brush between.

White bass.—*Roccus chrysops.*

Whitefish.—This term includes the Lake Superior or Labrador whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*) and the Lake Erie whitefish (*Coregonus albus*). It does not include the Menominee whitefish, called round fish or pilot fish (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*).

Yellow pike.—The yellow pike perch, also called wall-eyed pike, yellow pickerel, and doré (*Stizostedion vitreum*).

3. DISPOSITION OF PROHIBITED CATCH.

In case any fish is unintentionally captured contrary to the prohibitions or restrictions contained in any of the following regulations, such fish shall, if possible, be immediately returned alive and uninjured to the water.

4. DYNAMITE, POISONOUS SUBSTANCES, ETC.

No person shall place or use quicklime, dynamite, explosive or poisonous substances, or electric device in treaty waters for the purpose of capturing or killing fish.

5. POLLUTION OF WATERS.

No person shall place or pass, or allow to pass, into treaty waters any substance offensive to fishes, injurious to fish life, or destructive to fish fry or to the food of fishes or of fish fry, unless permitted so to do under any law passed by the legislative authority having jurisdiction.

No person shall deposit dead fish, fish offal, or gurry in treaty waters, or on ice formed thereon, except in gurry grounds established by the duly constituted authorities.

6. CAPTURE OF FISHES FOR PROPAGATION OR FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Nothing contained in these regulations shall prohibit or interfere with the taking of any fishes at any time for propagation or hatchery purposes, and obtaining at any time or by any method specimens of fishes for scientific purposes under authority granted for Canadian treaty waters by the duly constituted authorities in Canada and for United States treaty waters by the duly constituted authorities in the United States.

7. MINNOW SEINES AND LANDING NETS.

Nothing contained in these regulations shall prohibit the use of small seines of fine mesh, not more than fifty feet in length, for the capture of minnows as bait in waters other than spawning grounds of black bass, or prohibit the use of small landing nets for the purpose of securing fishes taken on the hook.

8. CLOSE SEASON FOR BLACK BASS.

From March fifteenth to June fifteenth in each year, both days inclusive, no black bass shall be fished for, killed, or captured in treaty waters, unless it is otherwise provided by these regulations or by a law passed by the legislative authority having jurisdiction.

9. PROTECTION OF SPAWNING GROUNDS OF BLACK BASS.

No nets of any kind shall be used on spawning grounds of black bass in treaty waters.

10. NETS UNDER THE ICE PROHIBITED.

No net shall be drawn, set, placed, or maintained under the ice in treaty waters.

11. COMMERCIAL FISHING FOR CERTAIN GAME FISHES PROHIBITED.

No black bass, brook trout, landlocked salmon, or maskinongé shall be fished for, killed, or captured for commercial purposes in treaty waters.

12. CAPTURE OF IMMATURE SALMON PROHIBITED.

No salmon or steelhead of less than three pounds in weight shall be fished for, killed, or captured in treaty waters.

13. SALMON WEIRS, ETC., ABOVE TIDAL LIMITS PROHIBITED.

No salmon and no steelhead shall be fished for, killed, or captured by means of a net of any sort, any weir or any fish wheel, above tidal limits in any river in treaty waters.

14. CLOSE SEASON FOR STURGEON.

During the term of four years next following the date of the promulgation of these regulations no sturgeon shall be fished for, killed, or captured in treaty waters.

15. CAPTURE OF FISH FOR FERTILIZER OR OIL PROHIBITED.

Fishes useful for human food shall not be fished for, killed, or captured in treaty waters for use in the manufacture of fertilizer, or of oil other than oil for food or medicinal purposes.

16. NAKED HOOKS AND SPEARS PROHIBITED.

No spear, grappling hook, or naked hook, and no artificial bait with more than three hooks, or more than one burr of three hooks attached thereto, shall be used for the capture of fish in treaty waters. This regulation shall not prohibit the use of a gaff in hook-and-line fishing.

17. TORCHING PROHIBITED.

No torch, flambeau, or other artificial light shall be used as a lure for fish in treaty waters.

TERRITORIAL WATERS OF PASSAMAQUODDY BAY.

The following regulations (18 to 25, inclusive) shall apply to the territorial waters of Passamaquoddy Bay:

18. PROTECTION OF SPAWNING GROUNDS.

From July sixteenth to October fifteenth, in each year, both days inclusive, no herring shall be fished for, killed, or captured on any of the recognized spawning grounds for herring, and no weir, net, or other fishing apparatus or gear for catching herring shall be used or operated on said spawning grounds.

19. WEIRS AND SEINES.

No weir or fixed apparatus for the capture of fish shall be placed at a distance of less than one thousand feet along the shore from any other weir or fixed apparatus.

No net shall be placed, set, or operated within five hundred feet of the mouth of any weir, without the consent of the weir owner.

Wherever in these treaty waters the use of seines is or may be permitted by law, no seine shall be drawn to the shore, but all fish taken in such nets shall be bailed or dipped from the water.

20. CLOSE SEASON FOR SALMON.

From August fifteenth in each year to March first next succeeding, both days inclusive, no salmon shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

21. PURSE NETS PROHIBITED.

No purse net shall be used in these treaty waters.

22. LEGAL SIZE FOR LOBSTERS.

No lobster of which the carapace is less than four and three-quarters inches in length shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

23. BERRIED LOBSTERS.

No berried lobster shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

24. LOBSTER TRAPS.

No lobster trap or other apparatus for the capture of lobsters shall be placed in these treaty waters within three hundred feet of the mouth of any weir or stationary salmon net, or in water of a less depth than two fathoms at low tide.

25. CLOSE SEASON FOR LOBSTERS.

From May sixth to December sixth in each year, both days inclusive, no lobster shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

ST. CROIX RIVER.

The following regulations (26 to 28, inclusive) shall apply to St. Croix River:

26. NETS IN ST. CROIX RIVER.

In the tidal waters of the St. Croix River no weir or fixed apparatus for the catching of fish shall be placed at a distance of less than one thousand feet along the shore from any other weir or fixed apparatus.

No seine or other net shall be placed or set within five hundred feet of the mouth of any weir, without the consent of the weir owner.

Wherever in these treaty waters the use of seines is or may be permitted by law, no seine shall be drawn to the shore, but all fish taken in such seine shall be bailed or dipped from the water.

27. CLOSE SEASON FOR SALMON.

From August fifteenth in each year to February first next succeeding, both days inclusive, no salmon shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters above tidal limits.

28. WEEKLY CLOSE SEASON FOR SALMON.

From April first to July fifteenth in each year, both days inclusive, there shall be a weekly close season of forty-eight hours from six o'clock on each Saturday morning to six o'clock on the following Monday morning, during which no salmon shall be fished for, killed, or captured in the tidal waters of the St. Croix River.

During this weekly close season all weirs or other fixed apparatus used for the capture of salmon shall be so raised, closed, or adapted as to admit of the free passage of fish through or by or out of such weirs or other fixed apparatus.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

The following regulations (29 to 30, inclusive) shall apply to the waters of Lake Memphremagog:

29. NET FISHING PROHIBITED.

No net shall be used for the capture of fish in these treaty waters.

30. CLOSE SEASON FOR BLACK BASS.

From November first in each year to June fifteenth next succeeding, both days inclusive, no black bass shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

The following regulations (31 to 33, inclusive) shall apply to the waters of Lake Champlain:

31. CLOSE SEASON FOR BLACK BASS.

From November first in each year to June fifteenth next succeeding, both days inclusive, no black bass shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

32. NET FISHING IN LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

No net shall be used for the capture of fish in Lake Champlain, within a radius of one mile of the mouth of any river flowing into the lake.

33. CLOSE SEASON FOR YELLOW PIKE.

From April fifteenth to May fifteenth in each year, both days inclusive, no yellow pike or doré shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

THE GREAT LAKES SYSTEM.

The following regulations (34 to 52, inclusive) shall apply to the following waters, to wit: St. Lawrence River, where the said river constitutes the international boundary; Lake Ontario; the Niagara River; Lake Erie; the waters connecting Lake Erie and Lake Huron, including Lake St. Clair; Lake Huron, excluding Georgian Bay, but including North Channel; St. Mary's River and Lake Superior:

34. WEIGHT LIMIT FOR WHITEFISH.

No whitefish of less than two pounds weight shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

35. WEIGHT LIMIT FOR LAKE TROUT.

No lake trout of less than two pounds weight shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

36. SIZE LIMIT FOR YELLOW PIKE.

No yellow pike or doré of less than thirteen inches in length shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

37. SIZE LIMIT FOR SAUGER, CALICO BASS, AND WHITE BASS.

No sauger, calico bass, or white bass of less than ten inches in length shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

38. SIZE LIMIT FOR CATFISH.

No lake catfish or channel catfish of less than sixteen inches in length shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

39. GAME FISH.

No black bass, brook trout, or maskinongé shall be taken in these treaty waters, by any means whatsoever, except a rod and line or hand line, or a trolling line with spoon hook attached; and in no case shall the line so used bear more than three hooks.

The fishing for, killing, or capturing of any species of trout, salmon, or grayling introduced or which may hereafter be introduced into these treaty waters shall be subject to the same regulations as apply to the fishing for, killing, or capturing of brook trout.

No fish of the species mentioned in this regulation shall be fished for, killed, or captured through or beneath the ice in these treaty waters.

40. SIZE LIMIT FOR BROOK TROUT.

No brook trout of less than seven inches in length shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

41. SIZE LIMIT FOR BLACK BASS.

No black bass of less than ten inches in length shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

42. SIZE LIMIT FOR MASKINONGÉ.

No maskinongé of less than twenty-four inches in length shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

43. LIMIT TO DAILY CATCH OF BLACK BASS.

Not more than ten black bass shall be captured in one day by any one person, nor more than twenty by the occupants of a single boat, in these treaty waters.

44. NETS IN RIVERS PROHIBITED.

No nets of any sort shall be used for commercial fishing in St. Mary's River, in St. Clair River, in Detroit River, in Niagara River, or in St. Lawrence River, where said river constitutes the international boundary.

45. NET FISHING ALONG THE BOUNDARY LINE IN LAKE ERIE PROHIBITED.

No fishing with nets shall be permitted in Lake Erie within one-half mile of the international boundary.

46. CONSTRUCTION OF POUND NETS.

No pound net shall be set within these treaty waters unless so constructed as to have in the middle of the back of the crib, reaching from the top to the bottom thereof, a vertical strip of netting, which shall hang squarely, the width of which strip shall not be less than one-half the width of the back of the crib, and the mesh of which shall not be less than two and three-quarters inches, extension measure, as actually used in fishing.

In those waters lying to the northward of a line drawn from Cape Hurd, in the Province of Ontario, to Thunder Bay Light, in the State of Michigan, such vertical strip shall have a mesh of not less than three and one-eighth inches, extension measure, as actually used in fishing.

The above restrictions shall take effect January first, 1911.

No web of fine mesh (locally called an apron), or any other device which may reduce the means of escape of small fishes through the meshes, shall be used in the crib of a pound net in these treaty waters.

47. LOCATION OF POUND NETS.

The leader of a pound net shall be made visible; there shall be a gap of at least fifty feet open and clear to the bottom between one pound net and the next of the series when set in linear order, and there shall be a lateral passageway or distance of not less than one thousand feet between one series of pound nets and the next on either side.

Not more than seven pound nets belonging to one person shall be set in a linear series.

No part of this regulation shall be so construed as to interfere with recognized proprietary rights.

48. TRAP NETS PROHIBITED.

No concealed, movable trap net shall be used in these treaty waters.

On and after January first, 1912, no trap net of any kind shall be used for the capture of fish in these treaty waters.

49. MESH OF NETS.

No gill net or other movable net of less than four and three-fourths inches mesh, extension measure, as actually used in fishing. shall be drawn, set, placed, or maintained for whitefish or lake trout in these treaty waters.

No gill net or other movable net of less than three and one-eighth inches mesh, extension measure, as actually used in fishing, shall be drawn, set, placed, or maintained in Lake Erie, or of less than two and one-half inches mesh in Lake Huron, Lake Superior, and Lake Ontario, for fish other than whitefish or lake trout.

The above restrictions shall take effect on and after January first, 1911.

No gill net shall be drawn, set, placed, or maintained within one-half mile of any pound net in these treaty waters.

50. AMOUNT OF NETTING.

Not more than thirty thousand yards of netting, linear measure, shall be set in these treaty waters at one time by one tug, and not more than eight thousand yards by one sailboat, except in the waters of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, where not more than sixty thousand yards shall be set by one tug, and not more than eighteen thousand yards shall be set by one sailboat.

51. NETS FOR COARSE FISH.

Nothing contained in these regulations shall prohibit the use of seines, fyke nets, or other nets, exclusively for the capture of carp, eels, and coarse fish. When fyke nets are used for such purpose the wings and leaders shall not extend more than ten feet from the entrance.

52. NETS IN LAKE ST. CLAIR.

No gill net shall be used in Lake St. Clair, and no pound net shall be set, placed, or maintained to the northeastward of a line connecting the south side of the mouth of the Thames River in Ontario with the south side of the mouth of the Clinton River in Michigan.

LAKE OF THE WOODS, RAINY LAKE, AND RAINY RIVER.

The following regulations (53 to 61, inclusive) shall apply to the Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake, and Rainy River:

53. WEIGHT LIMIT FOR WHITEFISH.

No whitefish of less than two pounds weight shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

54. WEIGHT LIMIT FOR LAKE TROUT.

No lake trout of less than two pounds weight shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

55. SIZE LIMIT FOR YELLOW PIKE.

No yellow pike of less than thirteen inches in length shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

56. NETS IN RAINY RIVER PROHIBITED.

No nets shall be used for commercial fishing in Rainy River.

57. RESTRICTION OF NETS IN LAKE OF THE WOODS AND RAINY LAKE.

No net shall be drawn, set, placed, or maintained in these treaty waters within a radius of one-half mile from the mouth of any river flowing into Rainy Lake or Lake of the Woods, and no net shall extend more than one-third the distance across any bay or channel constituting a part of such waters.

58. POUND NETS.

On and after January first, 1911, all pound nets shall be so constructed as to have in the middle of the back of the crib, reaching from the top to the bottom thereof, a vertical strip of netting which strip shall hang squarely, the width of which strip shall not be less than one-half the width of the back of the crib and the mesh of which shall not be less than three and one-half inches, extension measure, as actually used in fishing.

The leader of a pound net shall be made visible, and there shall be a gap of at least fifty feet open and clear to the bottom between one pound net and the next of the series when set in linear order. There shall be a lateral distance or passageway of not less than one thousand feet between one series of pound nets and the next on either side.

59. TRAP NETS PROHIBITED.

No trap nets shall be used for the capture of fish in these treaty waters.

60. MESH OF GILL NETS.

On and after January first, 1911, no gill net of less than five inches mesh, extension measure, as actually used in fishing, shall be set for whitefish or lake trout in these treaty waters.

On and after January first, 1911, no gill net of less than four inches mesh, extension measure, as actually used in fishing, shall be set for fish of species other than whitefish and lake trout in these treaty waters.

No gill net shall be set within one-fourth of a mile of any pound net.

61. CLOSE SEASON IN LAKE OF THE WOODS AND RAINY LAKE.

From October sixteenth to November thirtieth in each year, both days inclusive, no net shall be drawn, set, placed, or maintained for commercial fishing in Lake of the Woods or in Rainy Lake.

STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA AND ADJACENT WATERS.

The following regulations (62 to 66, inclusive) shall apply to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, those parts of Washington Sound, the Gulf of Georgia, and Puget Sound lying between the parallels of 48° 10′ and 49° 20′ north latitude:

62. CLOSE SEASON FOR SALMON.

From August twenty-fifth to September fifteenth in each year, both days inclusive, no salmon or steelhead shall be fished for, killed, or captured for commercial purposes in these treaty waters; provided however, that, in the waters to the westward of a line drawn southward from Gonzales Point to the shore of the State of Washington, silver salmon, or coho salmon, may be fished for, killed, or captured from September first to September fifteenth in each year, both days inclusive.

63. WEEKLY CLOSE SEASON FOR SALMON AND STEELHEAD.

From six o'clock Saturday morning to six o'clock on the Monday morning next succeeding, no salmon or steelhead shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

It is, however, provided that in the waters to the westward of a line drawn southward from Gonzales Point to the shore of the State of Washington the weekly close season shall begin twelve hours earlier, and shall end twelve hours earlier.

64. CONSTRUCTION OF POUND NETS.

All pound nets or other stationary appliances for the capture of salmon or steelhead shall be so constructed that no fish whatever shall be taken during the weekly close season. The erection or addition to the pound net of a jigger is prohibited.

65. LOCATION OF POUND NETS.

All pound nets shall be limited to a length of twenty-five hundred feet, with an end passageway of at least six hundred feet between one pound net and the next in a linear series, such distance being measured in continuation of the line of direction of the leader of such net, and a lateral passageway of at least twenty-four hundred feet between one pound net and the next.

On and after January first, 1911, the mesh in pound nets shall be four inches in extension in the leader and not less than three inches in other parts of the net.

66. NETS OTHER THAN POUND NETS.

No purse net shall be used within three miles of the mouth of any river and no seine within one mile of the mouth of any river in these treaty waters.

No gill net of more than nine hundred feet in length, or of a greater depth than sixty meshes, shall be used in these treaty waters.

PART II.—RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. INVESTIGATION OF FOOD FISHES.

It is recommended that the natural history and habits of each of the leading species of food fishes in the treaty waters be made the subject of careful and continuous study, with a view to increasing the fishery products to the highest possible degree and of obtaining more satisfactory evidence upon points now under discussion, especially those relating to close and open seasons. The Commissioners have in some cases found much divergence of opinion among those engaged in the fisheries. For this reason they have thought it better to refrain from making certain proposed fishery regulations rather than to risk improperly or unnecessarily restricting the fishing industries.

2. FOOD FISHES SUITABLE FOR ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION IN TREATY WATERS.

It is recommended that the artificial propagation of the various species of food fishes in the treaty waters be continued by both countries, and developed to the fullest possible extent and with the highest possible degree of efficiency, this work being regarded as of vital moment to the preservation and maintenance of the most valuable species of fishes. The following species have high importance in this regard, so far as treaty waters are concerned:

Lake Superior whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*).

Lake Erie whitefish (*Coregonus albus*).

Sockeye, blueback, or red salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*).

Chinook, spring salmon, king, or quinnat salmon (*Oncorhynchus tschawytscha*).

Coho or silver salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*).

Humpback salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*).

Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).

Landlocked salmon (*Salmo sebago*).

Lake Erie Cisco, called jumbo herring (*Argyrosomus eriensis*).

Lake trout, called Mackinaw trout, longe, togue, or gray trout (*Cristivomer namaycush*).

Yellow pike, wall-eye, or doré (*Stizostedion vitreum*).

Brook trout, or speckled trout or char (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).

Brown trout, or river trout of Europe (*Salmo fario*).

Steelhead trout (*Salmo irideus rivularis*).

Rainbow trout (*Salmo irideus shasta*).

Cisco, called lake herring (*Argyrosomus artedi*).

Lobster (*Homarus americanus*).

It is further urged that the hatching and propagation of food fishes is an art based on scientific knowledge. It is therefore essential to make the position of the officer in charge of a hatchery, through adequate salary and other means, attractive to men who have been properly trained in the work, and who have the scientific acquirements necessary for success.

3. VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS.

It is recommended that any violation of the fishery regulations governing the fishing in treaty waters on the part of a Canadian subject or a person resident in Canada, or under the jurisdiction of its courts, shall constitute an offense, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, as provided by the Fisheries Act, chapter 45, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and of the regulations under the said act.

It is recommended that any violation of the fishery regulations governing fishing in treaty waters on the part of a citizen of the United States, or person resident in the United States or under the jurisdiction of its courts, shall constitute an offense punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, no fine imposed for such violation to exceed one thousand dollars, and no imprisonment for a period greater than one year.

4. ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS.

It is recommended that the enforcement of all laws and regulations governing fishing in treaty waters be entrusted to the inspectors and other officers in the Dominion of Canada under the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and in the United States to a staff of inspectors and other officers to be organized under the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States.

5. INTERNATIONAL LICENSE SYSTEM.

It is recommended that in the early future the Dominion of Canada and the United States shall adopt a concurrent and uniform system of licenses for fishing in treaty waters.

6. EXTENSION OF AREA TO BE COVERED BY INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS.

It is recommended that the regulations applying to the territorial waters of Passamaquoddy Bay be extended to include the tidal waters of Charlotte County, New Brunswick, and of Washington County, Maine, together with the waters adjacent to the islands of Charlotte County, New Brunswick, and the waters adjacent to the islands of Washington County, Maine.

It is further recommended that the regulations applying to the Lake of the Woods, Rainy River, and Rainy Lake be extended to the other lakes and rivers traversed by the boundary line between the Province of Ontario and the State of Minnesota.

7. DISPOSAL OF FISH TAKEN IN CONTRAVENTION OF THE REGULATIONS.

It is recommended that fishermen who may unintentionally capture fish of species which cannot be returned alive and uninjured to the water, in contravention of any of the foregoing regulations, shall, wherever possible, send such fish to the nearest inspector or other fishery official, to be forwarded to some hospital or charitable institution.

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